

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Cap. F. v. Binzer	About SATURDAY, 13th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, 24th March, Noon.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Cap. Isaki	THURSDAY, 25th March, 5 P.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOMBO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1900.

15

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"CALEDONIAN"	X	15th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	16th March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	NERA	Martin	30th March, at 2 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

19

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

14

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 4th March 1900.

10, Baitlack Street

566, Nanking Road

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 280.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels to or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels to or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

130

PHILATELIC NOVELTY
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Containing:	
All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW-POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIQUARY SCRAPES.

MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Inspection invited.

GRACE & CO.

16

F. BIANCHI & Co.

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SMOOTH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICE.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1900.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公隆李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to

our Dispensary and gave us every satis-

faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1900.

14

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 16 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS for Arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BOULEVARD,

Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1900.

14

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November 1900.

42

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

11

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

11

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1900. [188]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 162, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE,
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1900. [51]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [248]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1900. [52]

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELILIOS TERRACE, first floor, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—
"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1900. [139]

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS."

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1900.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th March, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 17th March, 1900, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1900.

[5]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1900.

[16]

Public Companies.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

Intimations.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909

100-443887-100

1941

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TOBACCOS.

John Cotton's No 1 & 2; Carvon Mixture; Ardath Special Mixture; Black Cat; Garriok Smoking Mixture.

Phillips' Finest Smoking Mixture, "Non Fur" Tobacco, and other well-known brands.

CIGARETTES.

Garriok Cigarettes; State Express; Quo Vadis; Craven Mixture; Clarence Extra Virginian; Knight Banneret; Turkish; Martin's "Non-throat"; Three Castles (Magnums).

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$6 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the rates for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

MARRIAGE.

OWEN-SETH.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Tuesday, 9th March, 1909, PHYLIS KREWE, youngest daughter of Arathoon Seth, Esquire, I.S.O., Registrar, &c., of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, to MACKERTICH CYRIL, younger son of the late Rev. Cyril Owen, Clergyman of the Armenian Church at Raagoom. (English and Indian Papers please copy.)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bateley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 1).

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following paper:—

Memorandum regarding the restriction of opium in Hongkong and in China.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Public Works Committee (No. 2 of 1908) was laid on the table and approved.

CARMINUM PASS.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—

In view of the comparatively small cost of putting up a fixed light, similar to that on Mah-wan Island, to indicate the south-eastern entrance to the Capri-mun Pass, will the Government have such a light put up?

The Colonial Secretary:—The Harbour Master advises that a light such as the Honourable Member suggests would be of no practical utility for the following reasons:—

(a) If the weather is thick the light would be of no use, being invisible; and if it is clear there is a perfect leading light in Green Island Light, which leads straight through the channel between Mawan and Lantau.

(b) There are no cross currents in the vicinity, so that all the master of a vessel has to do is to steer his well-known course from the anchorage, until Green Island Light gets upon its proper bearing, when he can turn up through the channel, on a well-known course, with Green Island Light ahead of him as a check; the tidal stream will be either directly with him or directly against him.

The finances of the Colony as the Honourable Member is aware are not in a condition to admit of expenditure even on minor works unless urgent necessity is shown, and as at present advised the Government considers that the most urgently required light (when funds admit) is that on the Channel Rocks advocated by the Committee appointed in 1907. I may inform the Honourable Member that the Harbour Master has received a very widely signed petition from masters of river steamers advocating this light and another on Tong Ko Island, but advancing no reasons whatever, and inquiry is being made on the subject from the signatories.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

Mr. Pollock asked:—Will the Government consider the advisability of making arrangements for the signalling of typhoons, by wireless telegraphy, from one of the group of islands? Has the Government any information to communicate to the Council upon this subject?

The Colonial Secretary:—The Government cannot hold out any hope of being able to make arrangements for the signalling referred to if the Honourable Member will repeat his question in three or four weeks' time the Governor hopes to be able to make a statement but at the present moment he is unable to do so.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

His Excellency the Governor, I rise to make a statement on the subject of the opium question, concerning which a paper has been laid on the table to-day, and which I promised the Council to make on as early a date as possible. It was on May 14th last that the hon. member who, at that time represented the Chamber of Commerce on the Council asked me several questions with regard to telegrams which had appeared in the local Press announcing that His Majesty's Government had stated in Parliament that all opium diwans were to be closed forthwith. I read the telegram which I had received from the Secretary of State and I informed the hon. member that I had sent a long confidential telegram in reply explaining very fully the difficulties which such a course would involve, and asking the Secretary of State to defer any final decision until he had received a despatch from me, on the subject. On May 18th the same hon. member brought forward a resolution in this Council, and he supported it in a long and able speech in which he criticised the action of His Majesty's Government. The resolution was supported by all the unofficial members of the Council. I informed them that I would forward a copy of the debate to the Secretary of State, and I said that I had myself confidence that when the Secretary of State received my despatch he would not act in a precipitate manner; that he would take into consideration the difficulties which I pointed out. As soon as I received the telegram on the 7th May, we took steps to ascertain the effect upon the revenue of the Colony if all the diwans were at once closed. The Opium Farmer showed great confidence in the fair dealing of the Government and a broad spirit in allowing his books—all his private books—to be thoroughly examined. This task I confided to Mr. Clementi, who conducted it in an exceedingly able and exhaustive way. I think there are few Europeans in this Colony who would have been competent to conduct such a task and carry it through in such time and collect such a mass of valuable material as he did (Applause) and the Government is very much indebted for the stupendous and exhaustive task which he undertook. One result of the examination was to show that the charges which have from time to time been made against the Opium Farmer here of smuggling opium into China have no apparent foundation in fact, and the farmer therefore benefited by his straightforward action in allowing his books to be fully inspected by Government. The further investigation was entrusted to Mr. Hutchison into the conditions and statistics of the diwans of the Colony. These investigations were completed in the months of June and July. Early in June I received a copy of the Home *Harvard* giving a full account of the debate of May 7th, and it was then evident that the Secretary of State had, in point of fact, stated that it was the policy of His Majesty's Government that all diwans should be forthwith closed. I wrote at once on June 13th to the Secretary of State, urging some delay. I suggested that half the diwans should be closed in March, 1909, and the remaining half should be closed

in March, 1910, not till the contract of the Opium Farmer should expire. I pointed out to him that the immediate closure of the diwans would involve the Government in a very heavy claim for compensation, a moral claim if not a legal one for compensation to the Opium Farmer as well as the other diwan keepers whose licences I was unable to cancel except for breach of their conditions until they should expire, unless by special legislation. My object was to gain time, for I could not ignore the orders which had been communicated to me by the Secretary of State over a month previously. There was a further debate in the House of Commons on July 28th. The Secretary of State had at that time received my despatch of June 13th, and when he pledged His Majesty's Government "to act on the advice they had recently obtained and would obtain from the Governor of Hongkong," he supposed I was prepared to recommend that half the number of the diwans should be closed in March, 1909, and half in March, 1910. As a matter of fact, I had never intended to advise that course. My intention had been limited to urging it as a reprieve of the immediate abolition to which I did not see my way to give effect. Following the debate in the House of Commons the Hon. Mr. Stewart on September 24th moved a second resolution in this Council, condemning the reasons which had been given by the Under Secretary of State in the House in support of the policy of His Majesty's Government, and in a long and able speech he subjected the policy of the Home Government to very severe criticism. I said in reply that the Under Secretary of State had hoped that the best option in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor would be found to coincide with the measures proposed. It was on that same day, September 24th, that I introduced the Estimates for the year to the Council, and I told hon. members that no provision had been made in those estimates to meet any expenditure as to compensation to the Opium Farmer or the opium diwan keepers, or to meet any decrease in revenue which might result from any measures taken with regard to the Opium Farmer. I did so, in the first place, because no finality had been reached in the question and in the second place because the estimates already showed a deficit of \$75,000 and there was no money at my disposal with which to make provision. I added that if, consequential on the policy of the Home Government, it should be necessary to make any further taxation, hon. members would have full opportunity of debating the whole question when their proposals for new taxation were laid before the Council. The general position as regards the finances of the Colony, as I explained on that occasion, were extremely disheartening owing partly to the large expenditure on the railway, partly to the great loss on exchange as well as many other causes. The year 1908 showed a deficit estimated at about 60 lacs, which reduced our reserves from one and a half million to about nine lacs, and the expenditure for the year 1909 was estimated to be some five lacs in excess of the estimated revenue. Had it not been for the fortuitous windfall created by taking over the Widows' and Orphans' Fund amounting to four and a half lacs which we must regard as a loan, to carry us over our difficulties. Meantime no action had been taken with regard to closing the diwans because, on the one hand, I was waiting for the Secretary of State to reply to my despatch and I was also waiting for the reports of Messrs. Clementi and Hutchison, and I desired to have more precise information as to the financial position of the Colony. In the meantime I took the opportunity of very carefully studying the question and I prepared a memorandum with the object of showing first of all that Hongkong had not been so apathetic and indifferent as it had been represented in the House of Commons by Messrs. Taylor and Johnson; and, secondly, with a view to representing the "reasoned opinion" which the Under Secretary of State had asked for in his speech in the House. I based the memorandum largely on the reports of Messrs. Clementi and Hutchison regarding the working of the farm and the condition and statistics of the diwans. These reports and the financial statistics were available in about the month of August, but the pressure which hon. members know is generally involved in the preparation of the annual Estimates, and together with the work of verification of references in regard to the memorandum, took some little time. It was not until October that I was able to submit the memorandum to the Secretary of State, together with the despatches in which I submitted proposals for giving effect to the policy which His Majesty's Government had announced. I telegraphed on October 23rd asking the Secretary of State to cancel my former despatch, and to await the arrival of one I was now submitting. I desire, with regard to this, to explain to the Council that the proposals involved a very considerable modification of the declared policy of His Majesty's Government. I was for that reason unable to lay them before this Council until I knew what the attitude the Secretary of State would be towards them. They were very fully discussed in the Executive Council. I requested the Secretary of State to permit me at as early a date as possible to communicate to this Council the action which has been taken in this matter so vitally affecting the finances of the Colony. The proposals which that despatch contained I will summarise as follows: In the first place, that steps should be taken to diminish the available supply of opium for consumption in Hongkong proportionately to the decrease in the export from India, and in the production and the export from China. This decrease being progressive in accordance with the programme put forward by the Chinese Government would lead to the total cessation of the supply in ten years, supposing that within the same period China has ceased to produce and export opium. To this end, I suggested that for the remaining year of the present contract the maximum number of chests which the former is entitled to purchase should be reduced from 1,800 to 1,700—a pro-

posal to which he was willing to agree without claiming compensation provided that diwans were not abolished; and that in the new contract it should be further reduced to 1,500 (which is about the average consumption of the last few years) with a progressive decrease in each succeeding contract, so long as the Indian Government follows a similar policy with regard to its exports. In the second place, I suggested some further restrictions upon the farmer if the new contract with a view to the more effective control of his operations. I also informed the Secretary of State of the increasing use of morphia and of opium compounds in the form of pills, and of hypodermic injections of morphia and I explained to him the efficacy of the Hongkong legislation in regard to these. I told him we had had under consideration still further to increase these restrictive measures by legislation. With regard to diwans I gave it as my own opinion that they form in this Colony a useful means of control. I explained their nature, which I believed not to be fully appreciated in England, and I said that I had feared lest their entire abolition might demoralise domestic life by compelling smokers to smoke in their women's quarters, and by extending the influence of bad example. Finally, I informed Lord Crewe of the financial condition of the Colony, and that in that year, 1908, we had a deficit of six lacs, with a further deficit of five lacs in 1909. I pointed out that in addition to this the grave situation of the public finances was further aggravated by personal losses due to typhoons, to the fall in the rate of exchange, and also to the heavy trade depression which has weighed upon the Colony for the last few years. I described the negotiations undertaken with the farmer, and I estimated the total abolition of the diwans would cost this Colony upwards of five lacs of dollars. I added finally that in the present condition of the Colony it appeared practically impossible to meet any loss unless His Majesty's Government saw their way to make a grant for the purpose. Although these proposals were in point of fact inconsistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government, they provided in substitution of that policy, a means of restriction which, for my own part, considered to be at least equal, and perhaps more effective (hear, hear). I asked the Secretary of State to reconsider by the light of the opinion which I gave him, and having regard to the financial position of the Colony, the decision at which the House of Commons had arrived. The Secretary of State informed me that His Majesty's Government had pledged themselves in Parliament that they would not recede from the policy of abolishing the opium diwans in Hongkong as soon as may be, and to that pledge they would steadily adhere. At the same time His Majesty's Government recognised that there were grave difficulties in the way of immediate action to as great an extent as they would desire. The Secretary of State acknowledged that I had brought forward weighty arguments to illustrate both the possible dangers attending precipitate action, and also the degree to which effective measures in Hongkong must be dependent on the course of events on the mainland. He said that the conference at Shanghai would afford fuller information to Government as to what has actually been accomplished in China in the direction of closing diwans, and limiting the production of opium, and would furnish valuable suggestions for the treatment of the question as a whole. The Secretary of State added: "Taking all these circumstances into account and influenced by their strong desire not to impose an undue burden on the Colony, His Majesty's Government are prepared to proceed gradually in the course which they have decided to adopt, and while arranging for the immediate reduction to defer the final and total abolition until after March, 1910. By that time the existing opium farm will have expired, and the difficulties arising from the contract with the Farmer will no longer present themselves, while the intervening period will allow time for the receipt and due consideration of the Commissioner's recommendations. But it is necessary that steps should be taken forthwith towards carrying out the policy to which His Majesty's Government are pledged. I have been in telegraphic communication with you on this aspect of the question, and I learn that as the result of discussion with the farmer you will be able to arrange, without giving rise to a claim from him for compensation, that the maximum amount of opium which he is permitted to prepare for local consumption shall be reduced to 1,000 chests during the last year of the farm, and that 26 diwan licences shall be extinguished forthwith, as they expire. Whatever compensation may be found to be equitably due to the holders of these licences will be provided from Colonial revenues. His Majesty's Government have decided, under all the circumstances of the case to accept these proposals as a first step in the realisation of their aims and as an earnest of the future co-operation of the Colony. It would be premature to discuss, on this occasion, the arrangements which will come into force in March, 1910. I shall doubtless hear further from you on the subject in due course, and I need only remark here that His Majesty's Government cannot admit the possibility of any diwan licences remaining in force after that date, and that in framing any recommendations you may submit, you should be governed by this consideration. His Majesty's Government recognise that, as a result of giving effect to their policy, the Colonial revenue must suffer a loss which it would be impossible for the local Government wholly to replace. The amount of that loss cannot be estimated until the conditions which will obtain after March, 1910, are known with some degree of accuracy, but when the time arrives His Majesty's Government on their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which it is found to have lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions." (Hear, hear). The final result, therefore, gentlemen, is

that 26 licences were not renewed on March 1st last. There may possibly be some small compensation for good-will, but it will be quite a small sum. No compensation is asked for by the farmer for any steps which are now being taken and there is no other cost or loss which falls within the present year. The next contract will have to be issued under some restrictions as to the amount of opium which may be brought into the Colony and the number of diwans which will be allowed. There will also be some minor restrictions regarding control of the farm, and it is probable that under these circumstances the tender for the next farm will be somewhat lower than the amount paid by the present one, but we have the promise of His Majesty's Government to give us a substantial contribution towards meeting any loss which may occur, the direct result of the measures prescribed by the Imperial Government. I have always felt certain that, on receipt of information regarding local conditions, the Imperial Government would, on the one hand, decide that precipitate action would be impossible, and, on the other hand, deal justly and generously with the Colony. I am glad that both of these anticipations have been realised (Applause). The Secretary of State adds in his despatch the following words: "I have read with regret the observations in the Legislative Council which you have brought to my notice. The supposition that His Majesty's Government have acted with indifference to the views and interests of the inhabitants in Hongkong is entirely erroneous. It is a matter of much concern to me that, at the moment when this question assumed an acute form, the Colony should be suffering from an interruption to its prosperity which (as I hope and believe) it is only transient, has materially increased the difficulties of the position. His Majesty's Government have been unable to feel that they had any option in the matter for the growth and strength of the movement in China have rendered it impossible that they should abstain from corresponding action in British territory for which they are responsible. I shall be slow to believe that public opinion in Hongkong can be permanently at variance with that of this country on such a question, and I must ask you, and the community over which you preside, to accept the assurance that the policy which His Majesty's Government have adopted has been dictated by paramount considerations of their duty to civilisation. I have spoken, gentlemen, at some length, as the seriousness of the matter demands. I have not laid the whole of the despatches on the table, in the first place, because they are very lengthy, and in the second place, as Council will realise, they contain matter which it would be inadvisable to put in a State paper. I have, however, given you their purport very fully, and I quoted everything from my own despatches, which it was necessary to do for a full understanding of this matter, and as for the Secretary of State's despatch I have for the most part quoted *imprimis* in all essential particulars. The memorandum which I have laid on the table to-day has been largely re-written in order to omit all passages based on confidential information or which might give umbrage to other Powers. It contains some matters which I hope members of Council will find of interest in perusing. (Applause).

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1899.

The Bill passed the second reading.

The Council went into Committee and the Bill passed.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise for public purposes the Reclamation of certain portions of the Crown foreshore and sea bed situated in Hing-mo Bay in the Colony of Hongkong and to validate such reclamation as has heretofore taken place.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until Thursday, the 25th inst.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 10th February was delivered in London on the 10th inst.

OWING to pressure of space the business of the Bankruptcy Court, which convened this morning, is held over.

INVITATIONS have been issued by the Governor to an "At Home" on Tuesday, 16th inst., to meet the officers of the American squadron due here to-morrow.

ONE of the Canton steamers being under repairs the s.s. *Hing-mo* cannot be available for the excursion trip to Macao on Sunday, the 14th instant, but the s.s. *Sui An* will make the excursion trip.

LAI KWAN, a shopkeeper, of 3, Pak Chee Lane, Hing-mo, suffered a sentence of a month's hard labour and four hours' stocks this morning for stealing a padlock and a foot rule from the Dock Company yesterday.

THE stocks appear to be being brought into use again. Three men to-day were sentenced to that form of punishment, which, the magistrates believe, will lessen crime in the Colony. If such is the case let it be so.

G. A. DE SOUZA, the ticket pancher in the employ of the "Star" Ferry Co. Ltd., was fined a dollar and bound over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months for striking the motorman of a tramcar last night.

New Peak Tramway

SELECTION OF ROUTE.

BRIDGING AND TRESTLES IN GLEANEY DISAPPROVED.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the report of the Public Works Committee meeting, held on the 30th December last, on the proposed tramway to Victoria Gap via Gleaneely, was laid on the table. The report is as follows:—

The chairman stated that 3 proposals, plans and sections of which were laid before the committee, had been submitted to Government for the construction of that portion of the tramway extending from Upper Albert Road to Robbison Road, namely:—

(i) By an open cutting running through the western section of the Public Gardens and intersecting the areas occupied by plain trees.

(ii) By a tunnel about 300 yards long, underneath the Public Gardens, commencing below Upper Albert Road and emerging near the entrance to Gleaneely culvert, whence the line would be in the open and would approximately follow the course of the existing path.

(iii) Partly by cutting in an unpolluted portion of the Public Gardens and partly by bridging in Gleaneely supported on lofty trestles.

He further stated that (i) was the original proposal prepared by Messrs. Denison, Raim and Gibbs, when the Government was first approached on the subject, and (ii) His Excellency Sir M. Nathan had referred to consent to it on the ground that it would cause serious damage to the Public Gardens. Scheme (ii) was then submitted but, before any definite conclusion was arrived at, the matter passed into the hands of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, who, after a survey of the ground, prepared scheme (iii).

After full discussion, during which the opinion was freely expressed that there was great need of additional facilities for reaching the High Levels and Hill District, the following recommendations were unanimously agreed to:—

(a) That proposal (ii) (bridging and trestles in Gleaneely) be not approved.

(b) That proposal (i) (open cutting through the Public Gardens) is the best and should be adopted, the damage done to the Gardens not being, in the opinion of the Committee, so serious as to justify its rejection. The width of the cutting to be reduced as far as possible by the construction of retaining walls, if necessary.

(c) That, failing the approval of proposal (i) by Government, proposal (ii) should be adopted.

The committee were of opinion that the zig-zag pathway between Government House and St. Paul's College should not be closed and that the Tramway Co. should be required to carry out whatever alterations were necessary to preserve this path for the use of the public.

With regard to the Limits of Deviation shown on Messrs. Leigh & Orange's plan, the committee were of opinion that these could be much curtailed and should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits.

The committee then adjourned.

A HAWKER named Lo Fu was sentenced to-day to one year's hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks for four hours for disposing of two counterfeit dollars to shopkeepers at Hing-mo, yesterday. Accused handed over the base money in payment of outstanding debts.

PRIVATE W. PASON, who was charged the other day with assaulting a ricksha coolie in Ship Street, by striking him over the mouth with his stick and causing him to lose a couple of teeth, was, in the Police Court, to-day, sentenced to a month's hard labour (with the option) and was also ordered to pay the coolie \$15 compensation, or a further term of a month.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

A. F. Arculli.....\$25
Otto Kong Sing.....25
Gaupp & Co.....10
Hon. B. H. J. Gompertz.....10
A. B. Hansen.....5
A. C. More.....5
E. S. Joseph.....5
Ullmann & Co.....5

YUEN YAM, the coolie, who was accused of stealing a gold watch and chain, with pendant attached, valued at \$100, from a shopkeeper, at the Happy Valley, during the last race meeting, was, in the Police Court, to-day, sentenced to six months' hard labour. A boarding-house keeper, Chan Cho Ping, of the Yuen Fat Chan boarding-house, to whom he had given the watch to keep, and who had pawned it, was fined \$20. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the second.

MR. S. ACKER, an assistant of the Naval Yard, prosecuted a hawker, by name Wong Fuk, in the Police Court, this morning, for theft. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour and three hours' stocks (to be exposed outside the gate of the Naval Yard). Wong was found guilty of stealing a quantity of solder, valued at \$4. Some time yesterday afternoon he was seen standing outside the office of the Licensing Department, in Queen's Road. A parcel (containing the solder) was thrown into the street by an accomplice, and Wong was about to return home with the stuff when he was caught.

The Opium Question

GOVERNOR'S EXHAUSTIVE MEMORANDUM.

HONGKONG'S POSITION VIS-A-VIS HOME GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

H.E. the Governor presented to the Legislative Council this afternoon an exhaustive memorandum regarding the restriction of opium in Hongkong and in China. The memorandum covers sixteen closely-printed pages of foolscap and, as far as we can judge from a cursory perusal of this latest and valuable contribution to the mass of literature on the opium controversy, it is an effective reply to the charges levelled against Hongkong that "nothing had been attempted—nothing done" in this Colony to assist the Government of China in their endeavour to restrict the opium traffic.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HONGKONG.

Prefacing the memorandum, the Governor writes:—

On May 6th, 1908, Mr. W. Johnson moved a resolution in the House of Commons (seconded by Mr. T. Taylor) approving the action of His Majesty's Government in progressively decreasing the quantity of opium exported from India to China, and urging the abolition of licensed Opium Dens in the Far Eastern Crown Colonies. Both mover and seconder informed the House that in Hongkong "nothing had been attempted—nothing done." These statements passed unchallenged, and have conveyed to the rest of the Empire an erroneous impression of the facts regarding this Colony, which has caused no little soreness in a very loyal portion of His Majesty's overseas dominions. The Under Secretary in his reply said that His Majesty's Government recognised that in dealing with the opium question in Hongkong it was essential that we should act up to the standards set by China and in a later debate on July 28 he added that it had not been possible to get a reasoned opinion from Hongkong.

I will endeavour in the following observations to remove this misunderstanding, created by the remarks of Messrs. Johnson and Taylor, and at the same time to present a reasoned opinion as to the measures which may usefully and with justice be taken in order to give effect to the high object which His Majesty's Government have in view, viz., to restrict the opium habit in this Colony and to assist the Chinese Government in effecting a like restriction in China.

After reviewing the attitude of the Eastern Colonies, the Governor deals first with the statement that in Hongkong nothing has been done. His Excellency proceeds:—England has already taken one very definite step. She has promised to reduce the export of opium from India to China by one-tenth each year for the next three years and to continue that reduction annually if at the end of three years it is shown that China has proportionately reduced the production and the consumption of the drug.

This pledge seriously affects the interests of Hongkong which has long been the mart for the trade in raw opium in the Far East. The annual value of this trade is given as £5,312,645 in 1906 and £4,656,218 in 1907. The profits made are similar to those secured in any other form of trade, and add to the general commercial business of the Port, by increasing freights, insurance (fire and marine), banking, warehousing, and handling. The extinction of the trade therefore would not merely be a loss to the merchants engaged in it but also to the general business and prosperity of the Colony. No protest, however, has yet been heard from those chiefly interested, who have accepted loyally the policy of the Home and Indian Governments, but the claim—looking to the magnitude of the trade, and to the fact that it has existed for over 100 years—that ten years is the minimum time in which now interests can be created to replace these sacrifices, and any diminution of this period would impose too heavy a burden upon them. In this connection I venture to suggest that China should be required to reciprocate by abandoning her exports to Fium and Indo-China—both of which countries, like herself, have declared their desire to restrict the consumption of opium.

INDEPENDENT ACTION BY HONGKONG.

A second step has been taken in which Hongkong alone was concerned. In 1907 His Majesty's Government proposed to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium from Hongkong. Opium, under the monopoly system in this Colony, can only be "prepared" for sale by the Farmer. It was perfectly legitimate for him to export to China under proper permit and declaration, though such export formed no part of his monopoly rights. To prohibit it would be, however, a curtailment of the privileges under which his contract was signed, and might have involved a moral claim for compensation, but as China undertook to reciprocate and to check the smuggling of prepared opium into Hongkong the Farmer willingly agreed and the trade was abolished. The Chinese Government expressed itself as very grateful for this action by the Hongkong Government.

FURTHER ASSISTANCE TO CHINA.

Further assistance has been rendered to China by Hongkong through the consistent efforts of the Colony to prevent the smuggling of opium to the Mainland, though such smuggling was of course in no way injurious to the Colony itself, and, if unchecked, would add to the value of the Farm. No doubt the decrease in the rental value of the Farm in recent years is in part due to the cessation of smuggling.

CHINA'S IMPROVING METHODS.

At dealing with the question of smuggling in detail, the memorandum concludes this section as follows:—
The efforts of the Hongkong Government in recent years (and before the present agitation began) have therefore been consistently directed towards the abolition of illicit trade in opium, and the restriction of the opium traffic in China. There is evidence to show that these efforts have been attended with a large measure of success. This is a benefit of the very first importance

to China, and has only been secured by constant efforts and some pecuniary loss to the Colony. Recently China has pledged herself to reciprocate by checking the illicit importation of prepared opium from China into Hongkong, but her inability to translate her undoubtedly genuine desire into effective action is shown by the fact that for the six months following that in which the agreement was made (viz., August 1907 to January 1908) the average number of seizures of prepared opium illicitly imported into Hongkong has exceeded one per diem. The smuggling takes place from various ports, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Hoibow, etc. I have reason to know that the Viceroy at Canton is sincerely anxious to put a stop to this practice, and the Imperial Maritime Customs have done their utmost, but the effort to suppress smuggling is to attempt the impossible, so long as the price of opium in China is only half the price in Hongkong.

TWO ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS.

After devoting several paragraphs to the subject of "Export from China," and the problem therein, the Governor states:—

"The two really essential problems, which in my view China has to solve if she intends to carry out her declared intention are:—

(a) The restriction and ultimate abolition of the cultivation of the Poppy in China.

(b) The provision of a revenue to replace that now raised on opium.

"When these two problems are in a fair way of solution it may justly be said that China has set a standard which is worthy of emulation, and has proved herself to be in earnest."

THE HONGKONG FARM.

The Governor passes in review the methods adopted by the Hongkong Government to restrict and control the consumption of opium within the Colony. He writes:—I will add some proposals by which restriction may be made still more effective in the future.

The most effective of these, both for restriction and control, has, as experience proves, been the institution of a monopoly leased for a specified period of three years to a "Farmer," for the sole right to prepare opium for sale, and to sell it, in the Colony. His right to import prepared opium without declaration and to export it was also recognised. The farm is a lucrative business and its acquisition therefore is the object of keen competition, and the Government derives from the sale of the Monopoly a sum equal to nearly a fourth of its entire Revenue. Seeing that the farm is a restrictive agency this Revenue is entirely legitimate and in any case is no more subject to criticism than the licence fees derived from public houses here or in England. The Government derives no other revenue from opium, except the negligible licences to divan keepers.

I have already in a previous paragraph quoted the conditions imposed by the terms of his licence upon the Farmer, and the privileges reserved to him by Ordinance. In order to protect his monopoly the Farmer has to employ a large staff of detectives and to offer rewards to informers.

CHECKS SMUGGLING.

The farmer can employ spies and informers, but to check smuggling and to detect illicit boiling of opium, but such methods should, when possible, be avoided by a Government on any extended scale. The Government, however, renders him all possible assistance and issues search warrants on information supplied by the farmer. The farmer's excise officers also search all persons landing in Hongkong, except a few exempted for public service. This search is most unpopular amongst the Chinese and exemption incidentally stimulates them to come forward for public service. The farm is disliked in consequence of the search which, however, it would be equally necessary to maintain if the farm were abolished, (in which case the odium would be incurred by the Government), unless restriction of opium ceased. Beyond doubt the creation of a Monopoly in Chinese hands is the most effective method conceivable for controlling the smuggling, sale, and use of opium in the Colony.

INCREASES REVENUE.

A monopoly by Government was tried and resulted in a decrease in the receipts in the second year to less than half those of the first year, due to the impossibility of coping with the smuggling and illicit "preparation" of opium. The revenue lost by Government was therefore so much additional profit to the smuggler, instead of going to the farmer who provides the preventive service and to the Government which uses its profits for the maintenance of police, sanitation, education, etc. A Government monopoly is, moreover, more likely to lead to venality and corruption of subordinate officials. In view of what I have said it cannot be justly argued that the Government delegates its functions to an individual and loses prestige, since it co-operates in the duties of search and arrest, while avoiding the odium of employing informers and of making a direct profit by the sale of opium.

MACAO'S RIVALRY.

Although Macao was always a rival in the opium trade and secured the greater share of it, the Hongkong Farmer does a certain amount of business in this line. The markets of Australia and the Philippines are now closed, and more recently (by the prohibiting Ordinance of 1908) that of China also, but it is probable that he still exports about 25 per cent of his opium. The actual number of chests withdrawn by him from bond, since 1895, is as follows:—

1895-1,607; 1900-1,908; 1905-858; 1896-1,515; 1901-1,036; 1906-497; 1897-1,589; 1902-919; 1907-725; 1898-1,774; 1903-900; 1908-934; 1899-1,749; 1904-725; 1909-44.
The low figures in 1904 and 1906 were due to financial embarrassments of the Farmer in those years, caused by the fact that he had to make a larger payment to Government

than the monopoly could afford. The payment, which stood at \$2,041,940 in 1905 and \$2,000 fell in the next contract (March 1907) to \$1,437,000. In fact, in 1906 the Farmer had to suspend the operations of the farm altogether for some months and adulterated opium was sold. The average for the period excluding these two years is 1,253 chests per annum.

INCREASED PRICE AND DECREASED CONSUMPTION.

Since the year 1901, the farm has been in the hands of Singapore merchants, who have put up the local retail price from \$2 per chest (in 1901) to its present rate [\$3.37] and by this means—aided by the reduction in the Government rent—have succeeded in making it pay, in spite of the cessation of smuggling to China and the loss of the Australian and other markets.

This great increase in local selling price would naturally result in a considerable decrease in smoking, for the poorer classes could not afford to buy so much, but since there are no records of the quantities of prepared opium imported and exported (whether legitimately or otherwise) by the farmer, it is not possible to gauge the decrease precisely, by the quantities of raw opium drawn from bond by the farmer. It will, however, be noted that this decrease in smoking, together with the abolition of the smuggling traffic, have combined to reduce the revenue received by Government as rental for the Farm by \$588,000, since the last contract was made. It will be noted also that the amount of opium prepared by the farmer has greatly decreased since 1898 in spite of the acquisition of the New Territories in that year which added about 10 to the population.

HONGKONG'S SACRIFICES.

The restriction of the export from India will probably enhance the value of raw opium, and this with the restrictions already alluded to, and others to which I am about to refer, will further reduce the tender in 1910. This in itself constitutes a heavy contribution on the part of the Colony to the policy inaugurated by His Majesty's Government, at a time when, owing to a prolonged depression in trade and to other causes, it is in considerable financial difficulties. Any serious decrease in revenue makes it, of course, more difficult to maintain effective police supervision, without which the Farmer would be unable to protect his monopoly and prevent smuggling of opium into the Colony, or from the Colony into China.

There is no evidence to show that the farmer in any way endeavours to promote the consumption of opium. No methods of inducement or advertisement are used. Opium divans are not in any way made attractive by magnificent devices as are public houses in England, and sales are in no way pushed.

FURTHER PROPOSALS FOR RESTRICTION.

In order to give effect to the policy of His Majesty's Government it is feasible to enhance the restrictions imposed upon the farmer. Prior to the year 1891 he was allowed to draw 3½ chests of opium per annum in order to "prepare" and sell it. Since that year the number has been fixed at 1,600, and though it is true that he has not as a matter of fact drawn anything like this amount, it is impossible, except with his consent, to reduce this number, until the present contract expires in March, 1910.

(a) The number could then be reduced by half, viz., 800, and if China perseveres in her efforts it may in future years be progressively diminished—though for reasons which I will presently give I think it of more than doubtful utility to abolish the supply altogether. Since the population is rapidly increasing this constitutes a very substantial decrease. With the decrease of the export from India and the presumable cessation of the export from China, the supply will moreover be greatly curtailed and the cost proportionately increased. The farmer is willing to agree to an immediate decrease (from March, 1909) to 1,000 chests, with 200 extra, if required, for *bona fide* export to places other than China.

(b) If the farmer for the purposes of his operations should import any prepared opium he must declare it (as also opium dross, dross opium and "halan"), and an equivalent reduction will be made from the quantity of raw opium he is allowed to draw.

(c) He may similarly be called upon to report his monthly sales of prepared and dross opium, whether in the Colony or exported, and in the latter case their destination.

(d) He would be prohibited from selling any opium to women or children, whether for their own use or not.

These restrictions would of course decrease the value of the farm, and thereby involve a loss of revenue to the Colony, which would however be expended in a practical effort to give effect to the policy of the Home Government.

There are other important steps which have been taken by this Colony to control and restrict the use of opium, both as regards the question of divans, and (most important of all) as regards the importation, sale, and use of morphine, and compounds of opium (for eating), as well as cocaine, including moreover recent action with a view to controlling the transit trade in the former to prevent smuggling to China. These matters are, however, best dealt with under the subsequent paragraphs relating to divans, and morphine, &c.

DIVANS DESCRIBED.

Divans—which must not be confused with opium shops whose sole business is the preparation and sale (or sale only) of opium—are places where opium is sold for smoking on the premises, or where a fee is paid for the privilege of smoking. There is of course no means of preventing persons from preparing and smoking both opium and dross in their own houses if they wish to do so.

In Hongkong there are 190 divans. They are under the control of the Police and Sanitary Department and the Protector of Chinese. A divan consists of a single room which, if quite full might accommodate 30 persons at a time. Mr. Clement estimates the total who smoke in divans as some 14,456 persons which

only gives an average for each divan of 76. Therefore if each person remained 3½ hours the average occupants would only be 13 or 15 instead of 30, since divans are only open from 6 a.m. to midnight. A personal inspection showed them to be quiet and orderly. The smokers appeared generally to be friends engaged in animated conversation, smoking tobacco, eating fruit and drinking tea with an occasional whiff from the opium pipe. There were none in a state of stupefaction though the visit was between 10 and 11 p.m.

MR. MAY'S EXPERIENCE.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. May, with 9 years' experience as Head of Police, who had constantly visited the divans at all hours of the day and night, stated that he had never seen a man here the worse for the drug. He himself though very susceptible even to tobacco had smoked many pipes in succession with no result. Mr. Ayer who studied the question for 20 years smoked 3 mace (174 grains) consecutively, viz., as much as a confirmed smoker would smoke in a day—without feeling any result at all.

A divan licence in Hongkong costs \$10 (£1) per annum and is renewable annually, and the place is comparable to our public houses in England, in so far as it affords a resort where the tired coolie may rest and enjoy his tobacco and fruit with a little opium, or where friends of the better classes may meet and discuss affairs, but it contrasts strongly with a public house in that it is quiet and orderly. Women and children are absolutely excluded.

ALTERNATIVES FOR DIVANS.

Men who have homes of their own will, in the absence of divans, smoke in their women's quarters as they are now reported to be doing in Canton. Thus the evil hitherto excluded from domestic life will be introduced into the home, where women and children will probably become participants. The idea therefore that smoking at home is less harmful than smoking in a public divan is based on a misconception of the nature of a divan as it exists at any rate in Hongkong. It is true that the criminal classes frequent the divans, because they are often smokers, but they go there for no vicious purpose other than smoking—the place is too open and public for discussing secret plans, and there is no immorality.

CURE WORSE THAN DISEASE.

The alternative resort for those with money is the noisy theatre, or the restaurant where much money is wasted, and which is more or less associated with the brothel. For the coolie the alternative is the street, or if he desires to smoke and has no home in which to indulge he must pay some rich man's servants for the privilege of smoking with them. It is indeed anticipated that the abolition of divans would lead to the introduction of bad characters into the quarters of the Chinese servants of Europeans, and may even extend instead of curbing the habit. Divans are a concomitant, and result of the habit of opium smoking rather than an exciting cause and they serve a useful purpose in concentrating smokers, and thus bringing them under control and supervision. They also tend to diminish smoking of opium in private houses, and to confine it to adult males, and area check on dross eating since neither the keeper nor the smoker may retain the dross. Their complete abolition would not improbably produce many evils not contemplated by those who have no actual knowledge of the circumstances.

EXTENT TO WHICH USED.

It is to be noted that in Hongkong, where the adult male population (who alone smoke) is nearly equal to the total of women and children combined, the number who smoke in divans is only in the proportion of about 7 to 5 who smoke outside. This proportion would be greatly less in rural districts. The closing of divans in Shanghai and the neighbouring city is said to have led to no apparent diminution in the sale and consumption of the drug.

CLOSING OF DIVANS IN CHINA.

China has not hesitated to adopt the closing of divans, but her ideas of justice and vested rights are, not those which obtain among ourselves and to which expression was given in the recent debate on the Licensing Bill, nor has she as yet dealt (as Hongkong has) with the question of the rights of a monopolist. The result, however, is reported to be very unsatisfactory, though owing to her detective Police Force any such order can only be partially operative. The hardship and injustice is proportionally greater in a British Colony, and the step more drastic, since it is fully enforced.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON DIVANS.

The divan will gradually disappear with the cessation of smoking, and till then it is a useful agent for control. Persons who exceed should be treated as habitual drunkards or dipsomaniacs are, and placed under control and restraint. Divan licences on whose premises such persons are found should be liable to fine, and cancellation of licences. They should only be allowed to be open during fixed hours say 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. and no customers should be allowed to sleep on the premises. Restrictions of this kind are being placed on divans, so long as any remain in Hongkong.

ALCOHOL AS A SUBSTITUTE.

It seems that to be a distinct probability that alcohol may replace opium. In Hongkong the danger of alcohol as a substitute for opium is a real one since cheap liquor shops abound. Opium is a sedative which tends to inaction, and there is a poisonous opinion that it is responsible for no crime, while alcohol is a stimulant which disposes towards aggressive action and admittedly produces crime. The effects of opium are rarely visible and are never seen in public places. Drunkenness on the contrary is a cause of inconvenience in the public streets, and is a degrading spectacle.

Exhaustive references were made to the subjects of morphine, anti-opium pills and the restriction of morphine in Hongkong.

GOVERNOR'S CONCLUSIONS.

Concluding the memorandum, the Governor writes:—

I have attempted in the foregoing paragraphs to show that those who may claim to be not less interested in the question of the opium

traffic, and in the welfare of the intelligent, industrious and most interesting population of China, than the mover and seconder of the resolution in the House of Commons, have some doubts as to whether the common object we all have in view can best be achieved by the particular methods proposed. I have endeavoured to present a reasoned opinion on this subject and to submit some practical suggestions, without going too largely into the immense field of discussion which this subject opens up; and while, doing so I trust I may claim to have vindicated the Colony of Hongkong from the charge of apathy, and of having made no sacrifices to promote the policy of the Home Government in this matter.

I trust that nothing I have said in this memorandum may lead to the conclusion or inference that I do not recognise the evils of the opium habit. I have quoted on page 11 from the Indian Commission to show that they are often exaggerated, but I learn from Sir A. Hoare, that in Szechuan they are deplorable, mainly because the population is very poor, and there is a tendency for heavy smokers to forego their food, and spend their money upon opium instead. He believed (as many experts do) that as long as a man is well nourished opium smoking does him little or no harm, since post mortem examinations have shown that the organs are entirely unaffected. The victim of indulgence really suffers from starvation. In Hongkong, therefore, where wages are high, and employment easy to obtain, the coolie can afford to feed well, and also to pay for his smoke and so little or no harm is done. But even in Hongkong smoking is a great economic evil tending to the waste of time, and of money, in unproductive self-indulgence. My sole object so far as the general question is concerned has been to demonstrate:—

(a) That it must be dealt with gradually and not by precipitate methods.

(b) And above all that there are other and worse evils which unless foresight and care are exercised may prove worse than smoking.

And so far as this Colony is concerned I have hoped to show:—

(a) That we have not been idle and apathetic in the aspects of the question which seemed to us of paramount importance.

(b) That owing to the control exercised and to the local conditions of the population, the evil here assumes a very different aspect from what it does in some parts of China.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

At the approaching meeting of shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the directors will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at 15 per cent ad free of income tax, that £15,000 be written off Bank premises account, that £50,000 be placed to reserve, (which will then stand at £1,575,000), that £134,000 be carried forward as undivided profit and that a bonus of 10% be paid to the staff of the Bank.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank informs us that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Bank held at the head office, Yokohama, on the 11th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12% p.a. for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1908, to add to the reserve fund ¥400,000, and to carry forward the sum of ¥1,400,000 to the next account.

DEPORTED SHIP DETECTED AT LAST.

ACCOMMODATION FOR UNDESIRABLES AT TSIM-TSA-TSUI.

The reiterated suggestions which we have made to Government of late to provide some adequate accommodation for the numerous and unfortunate deportees, who are arriving here from neighbouring ports, only to suffer untold misery by being left in the open in all sorts of weather, have borne fruit. A large shed has been erected at Tsim-tsa-tsui for their benefit, and everything is being done by the police authorities, to alleviate their sufferings during their short stay here. During the last few days no less than 164 deportees, who were deported from the Dutch East Indies and Saigon, were accommodated in this shed, and there is no question that the comfort was much appreciated by the men, especially those in bad health.

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH.

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.

The Alexandra Cinematograph have already established a name for itself in that it is responsible for some of the finest pictures shown in the Colony, and which still maintain their reputation for excellence by reason of their absolute freedom from flicker. Last night, however, in addition to the excellent comic and instructive films which are nightly thrown on the screen, the enterprising management made a complete departure from their usual custom by securing the services of Miss Rosa Barnea, who is a typical vaudeville actress of no mean ability. There was a full house present, who testified to their appreciation of her efforts by repeated demands for encores. This young lady's accomplishments are not confined to any one forte, but include whistling, recitation and capital renderings of catchy songs with her own accompaniment on the piano. Her whistling in particular is very sweet and remarkably well sustained. Altogether those who attended the Alexandra last night for an evening's entertainment did not go away disappointed, and we would strongly advise those fond of light entertainment to go to the Alexandra Cinematograph

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is hereby notified that on and after this date, the selling price of ice will be reduced to HALF A CENT per pound.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [252]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN,"
Captain Liebhaf, having arrived from the above Port, Consignments of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [254]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. Y. V. VERNON, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 12th March, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his residence, "Newlands," 37, Ouduit Road, THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED.

Comprising:—
SILK COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHESTERFIELD COUCH AND ARM CHAIRS, CHINESE BLACKWOOD CHAIRS AND TABLES, OLD CLOCKS, DESKS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, SIDEBBOARD AND DINNER W GCONS, BEVELLED GLASS, Double and Single BRASS and IRON BEDSTEPS with HAIR-MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING TABLE, WASH STAND, GLASS, CROCKERY and E. WARE, CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, &c., &c.

Also
A Quantity of PLANTS in POT.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view TO-DAY.

The Sale will be continued on Saturday, 13th instant, at 11 a.m., if necessary.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [255]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 13th March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF WINES AND SPIRITS.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [255]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"SUMATRA"

Captain P. W. Bruce will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SUMATRA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ AND STRAITS.

Consignments of Goods by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [4]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John or Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH.	FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, APRIL 10TH.	FRIDAY, MAY 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	A LAN LINER
SATURDAY, MAY 1ST.	FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	
TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.	FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.

"Empress" Steamships leave Hongkong at 7 a.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 23 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation on commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. W. ORA (H.K.), General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

MANILA

MANILA

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 21 DAYS.

The Steamers *Katsura*, *Namany* and *Fooking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"TIENSHIN"	12th Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENSHIN	"KUROHAW"	13th " " Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHEBAN"	14th " " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	16th " " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	16th " " 4 P.M.
NEUCHOWANG	"KWEIYANG"	16th " " 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TEAN"	23rd " " 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	8th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS and TIENSHIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday have excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Fare: \$40 single and \$70 return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried. —All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tonn.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
LAZARO	8540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 13th Mar., at Noon.
RUBI	8540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 20th Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APOAR."

Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUKZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAEZE"

For Freight and further information, apply to

ODDWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

OTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Gymer

Amur

Inver

Swart

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedores passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

ODDWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents.

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO

AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for

ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES POINTS.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 20th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG"

"KWONG SAI"

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey

Meals

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN-ON S.S. CO., LD.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA."

Captain C. D. Bennett, R.N.R., carrying H.E. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON DIRECT, calling at BOMBAY for Passengers and Mails, on SATURDAY, the 20th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables only will be accepted for Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Content and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,

LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched as above about 10th April.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN."

Captain Bruno, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

V.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

For Sale.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, and it is one of the most common of all diseases. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more pronounced being sleep, with a sense of prostration or weariness, depression and want of energy for all the daily affairs of life. Now, what about it? It is a fatal ailment which weakens and debilitates.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

To drive off these morbid feelings, and escape from a condition which is so dangerous, is more certain, I assure you, by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So certain as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE.

LIGHTED UP—AFRESH.

It is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, and it is one of the most common of all diseases. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more pronounced being sleep, with a sense of prostration or weariness, depression and want of energy for all the daily affairs of life. Now, what about it? It is a fatal ailment which weakens and debilitates.

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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE.

LIGHTED UP—AFRESH.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 5th February, 1909, 100 lbs. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk.

" Roast—Shio.

" Breast—Ngau Lam.

" Soup, Tong Yuk.

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau.

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang.

" Bullock's Brains—Know.

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li.

" Head—Ngau Tau.

" Heart—Ngau Sum.

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.

" Feet—Ngau Keok.

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.

" Tail—Ngau Mei.

" Liver—Ngau Oo.

" Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To.

" Onions, Head and Feet—Ngau Chai.

" Pork Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai.

" Leg—Yeung Pui.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," PAGE 51

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.						
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,006,231	Final of 1/2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$25.024	52 1/2 { \$915 buyers London 285.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	8 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 { \$187 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,777	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 { Tls. 97 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,506,011	Final of 1/2 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of 5/30 for 1907	5 1/2 { 1827 1/2 sa. and a.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$5 for 1906	7 1/2 { \$200
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 { \$103 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 { \$308 an. and a.
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	11 { \$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 { \$14 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$20,279	Final of 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 { \$19 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = \$3.154	5 1/2 { \$30 1/2 buyers \$19 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 { Tls. 46 buyers Tls. 42 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£61,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 1/2 { \$53 buyers
* Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$0.50	{ 4 1/2 { \$23 3 1/2 { \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 6,860	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 1/2 { Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2 { \$15 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$700,000 \$700,000	Dr. \$135,132	\$3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	11 1/2 { \$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	11 1/2 { Tls. 110 sales
Mining.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2 { Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Rio Austral Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£50,000 £50,000 £50,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	8 1/2 { \$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$450,000 \$450,000	\$3,720	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2 { \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	\$20,102	Final of 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	11 1/2 { \$52 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	\$187,078	Final of 1/2 making \$8 for 1907	9 1/2 { \$86 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	5 1/2 { Tls. 90 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 { Tls. 177 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	5 1/2 { Tls. 104 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Dr. \$1,220	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 { \$14 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	\$7,778	\$1.80 for 1906	10 1/2 { \$20
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$295	Final of 1/2 making \$6 for 1908	7 1/2 { \$87 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	20,475	Final of 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2 { \$6 1/2 sales
Hampreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,486	6 cents for 1908	7 1/2 { \$84 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 1/2 { \$304
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,170,000 Tls. 1,170,000 Tls. 1,170,000	Tls. 144,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 1/2 { Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,968	Final of 1/2 making \$4 for 1908	9 1/2 { \$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 { Tls. 104 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	155,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,550,000 \$1,550,000 \$1,550,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 { \$9 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,750,000 Tls. 1,750,000 Tls. 1,750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)	11 1/2 { Tls. 84 buyers
Loan-ung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4,120	Tls. 4 for 1908	11 1/2 { Tls. 310 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 30 for 1907	11 1/2 { Tls. 310 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	£648	10 1/2 for 1907 = \$1.037	10 1/2 { \$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2 { \$12 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	61,138	60 cents for year ending 23.2.08	10 1/2 { \$4 1/2 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	7 1/2 { \$9.5 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 { \$14 1/2 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 { \$9 1/2 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 { \$12
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000	\$8,957	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2 { \$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 { \$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$9,616	Final of 1/2 per share making \$19 for 1908	9 1/2 { \$20 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$8,90	Final of 1/2 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 { \$74 ex div.
Maatschappij tot Mijp. Bosch en Landbouwer- ij in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 17,127	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 1/2 { Tls. 8.0 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 { \$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Nil.	None	4 1/2 { \$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 6,608	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 { Tls. 121 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,830 Tls. 24,830 Tls. 24,830	Tls. 8,491	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 1/2 { Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,850	£20	£20	\$1,900,000 \$1,900,000 \$1,900,000	Tls. 58,222	Final of 27/6 making 15/6 for 1907	12 1/2 { Tls. 457 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$50,612	None	12 1/2 { \$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 { \$5 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 15,995	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	11 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Tls. 201	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 { \$10 1/2 ex div. b.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,260	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Four-penny shares for 1907 and 31.5.07	6 1/2 { \$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000	\$6,418	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 { \$24 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000	\$3,95	Final of 1/2 making 30s June, 1906	12 1/2 { \$24

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

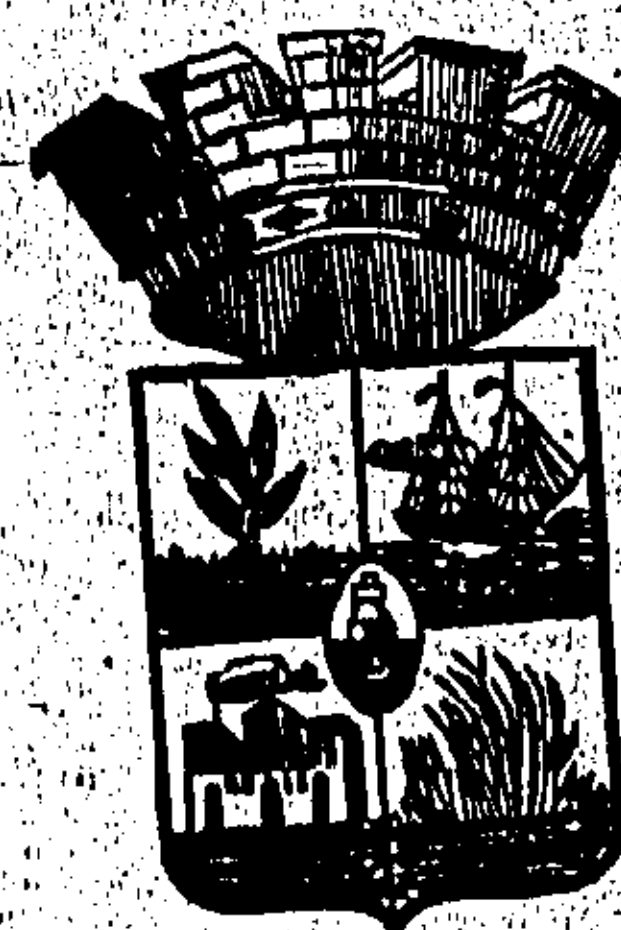
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Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Chil-
dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superiress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Wongkong, 22nd April, 1909.

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